English Grammar

Clause

Clause is a combination of words with a **subject** and a **verb**.

Faysal enjoyed.

She is crying because her father died.

Types of Clause 2.34

Independent clause (main clause)

Dependent clause (subordinating clause)

Types of sentence

Simple sentence – it has a subject and a verb or contains one clause

It makes complete sense independently.

Ram is a good boy.

Tiger ran.

Compound sentence

Combination of two independent clauses

Connected with a coordination conjunction

Ram sang and she danced.

Ram sang

She danced

Coordinating conjunction

(FANBOYS)- for, and,nor, but, or, yet,so

It was raining, so I carried an umbrella.

It was raining.

I carried an umbrella.

Complex sentence

Combination of an independent and a subordinate clause

Connected with a subordinating conjunction

She smiled because I cracked a joke

She smiled

I cracked a joke

Subordinating conjunctions

A White Bus

Although, whenever. However, if, though, even if, because, unless, since

If she calls, let me know.

She calls

Let me know

Compound complex sentence

Combination two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

Connected with conjunctions

When classes started, ram came and sita left.

Class started

Ram came, sita left

My son cried when I left the room, but I didn't hear.

My son cried, I didn't hear

When I left the room.

Remember

A comma is required before coordinating conjunction and after the dependent clause if it comes at the beginning of the sentence.

Connector or linking words 20.07

14 categories (medium and advanced level)

Contrast	Explanation
Similarly	Emphasizing
Result	Focusing
Sequencing	Conclusion
Order of importance	Correction
Particularization	Time
Example	Dismissal

Explanation –

1. Namely

I have a good reason not to talk to him. Namely, he is always rude to me.

2. in other words

Don’t be rude when you are successful. In other words, be down to earth.

3. put differently

We aren’t talking to each other anymore. Put differently, we had a break-up.

Emphasizing

1 As a matter of fact

He was quite late yesterday. as a matter of fact, I couldn’t sleep until he arrived.

2 in fact

I didn’t fail the exam; in fact I did rather well!

3 actually

You should gift her something expensive. Actually, a car won’t be a bad idea.

4 indeed

I was annoyed, indeed furious, over what happened.

Correction

1 rather

I thought it would be a great idea to go to the party. Rather, it was miserable.

2. To be more precise

You should try the change. To be more precise, move the table to the hall.

Example

1 for example

Reading this book has many benefits. For example, it is simple to understand.

2 To illustrate

I had so many problems in my past. To illustrate, stomach infection and viral fever.

3 For instance

There are a number of solutions; for instance, buy a new mouse and change the keyboard too.

Particularization

1 in particular

I have bought nothing in particular.

2 particularly

I love the house, particularly, the balcony and the flooring.

3 more specifically

We used to argue a lot, more particularly, we argued on sleeping habits of each other.

Dismissal

1 anyway

I couldn't understand the last chapter. Anyway, I think it will be optional in exam.

2 anyhow

Anyhow, I have decided to learn German as quickly as possible.

3 at any rate

At any rate, I am not taking this project at work.

Conclusion

1 in conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that cats are the best pets.

2 in summary

In summary, if you wish to be successful, be around successful people.

3 to sum up

To sum up, people are well-behaved when they are happy.

4 in brief

5 all in all

Time

1 at first

I couldn't talk properly. At first, I started working on my grammar.

2 then

Then, I thought, is she telling me the truth?

3 Afterwards

Afterwards, we went to the car and left for home.

4 later

5 in the meantime

6 meanwhile

Result

1 as a result

I've been working hard on my English. As a result, I could speak fluently. **30.00**

2 as a consequence

Sam didn't study hard. As a consequence, he's failed the English test.

3 therefore

4 thus

5 accordingly

Order of importance

1 most importantly

You should buy a powerful PC to edit videos. Most importantly, to reduce the editing time.

2 primarily

You should clear three out of four subjects. Primarily, get good grades in unit test.

3 above all

4 most significantly

5 essentially/ basically

Similarity

1 similarity

You're not allowed to use phones here. Similarly, you have to kept it off in the seminar too.

2 in the same way

Reducing sugar will reduce your weight too. In the same way, not consuming oil much will help lose weight.

3 likewise

4 correspondingly

5 also

Focusing

1 as for

I'm going to Kate's party at the weekend. As for Sam's, I think I'll pass.

2 regarding

Please clean your room now. Regarding the balcony, I will do it for you.

3 talking of

Talking of dogs, they are the most loyal animals in my opinion.

4 with respect to

5 with regard to

6 as regards

7 as far as…. Concerned

Contrast

1 however

They played really well. However, they couldn't win.

2 in contrast

The house was quite expensive, in contrast to the car.

3 nevertheless

She was very tired; nevertheless she went to work.

4 on the contrary

I thought he was working, but on the contrary he was sleeping.

5 nonetheless

6 yet

7 on the other hand

8 by comparison

9 instead

10 In any case

11 all the same

Sequencing

1 first, firstly, first of all, in the first place

First of all, I'd like to talk about benefits of having multiple skills.

2 to begin with

To begin with, smartphones are more portable than laptops.

3 for one thing

4 for another thing

5 also

6 besides

7 in addition

8 furthermore

9 moreover

10 finally

11 last or lastly

Tense Day 8, 36:42

Tenses Part 1

Simple present

Verb/verb+()s

Ram plays cricket

We play cricket.

Do/does not+verb

Sita doesn't play cricket.

Do/does…+verb?

Do they play cricket?

Use of present tense

To talk about regular habits or repeated actions.

1 I wake up at 7 am every day.

2 she uses her vehicle every day to go to her office.

Words to describe regular habits.

Always	Generally
Normally	Usually
Often	Sometimes
Rarely	Never
Everyday	Every evening

To talk about truths and facts

1 water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

2 teenagers don't generally have much money.

Words to describe facts and truths.

Mainly	Generally
Normally	Usually
Traditionally	Sometimes

Mainly teenagers do not have money at the age of 16.

To talk about permanent situations

I own a house.

1 I own a Mercedes.

2 she lives in Bangalore.

To talk about movies, books etc.

1 in Bahubali movie, kattapa kills Bahubali.

2 Fictional books are full of stories.

To give directions and instructions

1 to start your laptop, click on the power button.

2 take a left at the corner of the road, to reach my house.

Present continuous 50:15

Activity started in present and still continue. Activity started 5 mins age and still going on in present

Am/is/are + verb + ing

Use of present continuous tense

To talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking

1 I am watching TV.

2 she is waiting for her friend.

To talk about changing situations

1 the price of onion is rapidly rising.

2 The mobile phones are making easier for people to stay in touch.

To talk about temporary situation

1 I am living in Banglore at the moment.

2 she is working really hard for her job interview.

Words used for temporary situations.

Now

Currently -> currently, I am working in this company.

At the moment

This week/month/year

Simple past

Something that happened in past.

Verb + -ed (or -d) -> Ram **played** cricket.

Did not + verb (present form) -> Sita **didn't play** cricket.

Did + verb? -> did they play cricket?

Use of past tense

To talk about completed actions. Often the time is mentioned.

1 I completed my assignment yesterday. 56:40

2 she finished the race

To talk about series of actions in the order.

I went to the bookstore, took a book and later came back home.

Words to show sequence of actions

Next and then

Then she **came** to the party, removed her coat and sat on the chair.

To talk about situations in the past which are not true anymore.

My dad worked for the police for 20 years.

Past continuous

Activity that started before and continued before / in past

Was/were + verb +ing -> she was living in india. 1:00:00

Was/were not + verb + -ing -> she was not living in india.

Was/were + verb + -ing? -> was she living in india?

To give background scene to an action

1. She was lying in her bed when thieves entered the house.
2. Ram was driving his car while a car hit him from back.

To focus on activity without focusing on its completion

Last year I was working in theatre, studying for my degree and teaching yoga.

Used to and would

This is always used when something happening in the past, a repeated action of yours. You are doing it almost every day.

She used to cook for me.

It was happening every day. In past. Not happening anymore.

Used to/would + infinitive -> Ram used to/would drive the car.

Did not + use to + infinitive - > Ram didn't use to drive the car.

Did -------- use to + infinitive -> Did Ram use to drive the car?

Use of used to and would

1. She used to drive the car.
2. She would leave the window open whenever she was at home.

Present perfect

Talk about the task that completed :- a moment before (Now, Recently, This day), you mention the task and the time, then it has a significance in your present

Have/has + pasr participle -> Ram has started the class.

Have/has not + past participle -> I haven't started the class.

Have/has + past participle -> have you started the class?

Use of present perfect tense

Situation 1. *To talk about a time period that is not over. But the task is completed.*

I have eaten 2 chapatis this morning.

1. I have read a book this morning. (it is still morning)
2. She has met me this week. (it is still the same week)

Situation 2. *To show an activity in the past before now.*

1. I have finished plenty of work. (at some point before now)
2. She has wasted lot of time with him.

Words to show a time in past

Ever Before still	Never Up to now So far (recently)

I have met my friend 2 times so far.

Situation 3. *To talk present situation which started in the past*

1. I have taken care of his kid for 7 years.
2. She has lived in his house since 1998.

Situation 4. To talk about an activity happened at any time in the past but is connected to the present

Ram has read all the articles related to crime. (he has all the details now)

Time expressions to be used for negatives and questions

Recently, just, Already and yet

I have read this book recently. (means may be yesterday, its negative expression)

1. Have you read the book yet?
2. Have you written your task yet?
3. I have just finished it. (when you are in boundary line and somehow manage to do it, use this expression)

Present perfect v/s simple past

Ram has finished the work. v/s Ram finished the work.

Present perfect	Simple past
Links the past with the present Ex: I have read quite a lot of book. (read some and will read the remaining now)	Only talk about past Ex: I read the book. (finished reading the book)
Talks about unspecified time Ex: I have read the book?	Talks about specific past time Ex: I read the book when I was in metro.
Shows the time is unfinished Ex: I have read 5 articles this week. (week is not over)	Shows the time is finished. Ex: I read 5 articles last week.(week is finished)

Present perfect continuous

Have/has been + verb + -ing -> she has been working really hard.

Have/has not been + verb + -ing -> she hasn't been studying really hard.

Have/ has…. Been + verb + -ing? -> have you been studying really hard?

Present perfect or present perfect continuous both can be used to say long an activity has been going on

1. I have felt sick for weeks. [present perfect showing time]
2. She has been feeling sick for weeks. [present perfect continuous showing time but the difference is it is going on]

Present perfect continuous v/s present perfect

Present perfect continuous	Present perfect
Focuses on activity itself Ex: I have been reading a book. (no idea if the book is finished or not but the process of reading the book is going on)	Focuses on the result Ex: I have read the book. (the book is finished but we don't know when)
Focuses on how long Ex: I have reading for past 1 week.	Focuses on how many times Ex: I have read 3 pages.

Past perfect 1:20:10

Simple rule: Ram entered the class when the teacher has started the lectures.

Before Past	Past	Present – Talk
8.49am	8.45am	9.00am
Ram entered the class	Teacher has started the class (Class of science is going on)	Someone talk about it

Had + past participle -> Ram had listened to opera.

Had not + past participle -> I had not listened to opera.

Had + past participle -> Had they listened to opera?

Use of past perfect tense

Situation 1: When we are talking about the past and want to mention something that happened earlier.

1. When he entered the class, the class had already started.
2. My father was a driver and my grandfather had also been a driver.

Notice the difference in meaning

1. When I came from gym, my roommate slept. (I came home and then my roommate slept)-> a series of events, simple past tense.
2. When I came from gym, my roommate had slept. (My roommate slept before I came from gym)

Situation 2: to talk about an uncertain time before a particular point in the past 1:26:25

Happened in an uncertain time – you talked about it now

Expressions: Always, sometimes, never, before, by

By the time he was 14, the young boy had finished 1000 books.

Past perfect continuous

Time period/duration of activity going on before a certain activity happen in the past

Had been + verb + -ing -> she had been studying in India for ages.

Had not been + verb + -ing -> she hadn't been studying in india for long?

Had ……been + verb + -ing? -> Had she been studying in india for long?

Situation 1: to focus on how long an activity continued or to focus on activity itself.

1. She was gifted in the dance and she had been making excellent progress. (To focus on activity)
2. The kids had been enjoying for some time. (to show how long)

Situation 2: to talk about past things that did not happen as expected (other use of past perfect and past perfect continuous tense)-> helpful for writing and telling story

My dad had expected to be re-elected as an MP but in the end he only got 10% vote.

She had been hoping to be the top in class but she was too sick to write the exam.

Articles

Articles define noun as specific or unspecific.

She is an actress.

He will come to the united Kingdom.

Types of articles

Indefinite (unspecific)- a/an

Definite (specific)- The

Use of ‘A’

Before a word that begins with a consonant sound.

A European -> yuropean (consonant sound)

A university -> yuniversity (consonant sound)

Before abbreviations spoken as a single word

A FIFA player

A SWAT team

Use of ‘AN’

Before a word that begins with a vowel sound

An umbrella

An apple

Before abbreviations spoken as individual letters

An M.B.A student

An FBI agent

Words with silent ‘h’

An honest player - words starts with ‘h’, sounds starts with ‘o’

An hour ago - words starts with ‘h’, sounds starts with ‘o’

Use of ‘A/AN’

To talk about a job a person does

She wants to be a musician.

Ram is an astronaut.

**To indicate something for the first time*

I need a computer. (Consonant sound)

Can you pass me an apple? (Vowel sound)

Before singular countable nouns (one can also be used)

a/an or one

a/one chocolate

I am going to India for a/one year.

Please come here for an/one hour.

One is use to emphasize on only one thing.

I need one chocolate.

Use one pencil and then the other.

(cannot use one)

Before number and quality phrases

3 times a day. (3 times one day)

Once in an hour.

To refer to one from a group

Raising kids is a challenge for all parents. (one of many challenges. There are series of challenges and pick one of many)

Use of 'The' (definite article)

Definition: 'The' is used when something is unique. (very simple definition)

Lucknow is the capital city of UP. (There is one Lucknow and one UP in the entire world, this is unique)

The sun is bright. (There is 100 suns but for earth, there is only Sun, so sun is unique)

**When we know thing or person we are referring*

The girl we met yesterday.

Did you like the chair? (he knows which chair I am referring to)

Use before superlatives.

It is the biggest match of the century.

I picked the cheapest dress from the store.

In the pattern of the…of…

The____of_____

At the back of my car.

I dropped my glasses in the middle of the race.

With some proper nouns

Seas and ocean	The Indian Ocean
Rivers	The Indus, The Ganges
Country names representing a group	The United Kingdoms, The United States of America
Mountain ranges	The Everest, The Mount Abu
Famous buildings	The Parliament
Nationalities	The Indian, The British

Some other uses of 'the'

The moon (only one moon)

The tiger race. (specific to one particular race)

The ground (ground you want to refer)

The south pole (specific)

"A, An v/s The" (the basic difference)

I bought an ice-cream and a chocolate, but only the (specific) ice-cream was eaten.

Use of Zero Article 1:45:00

Before uncountable and plural form of noun to talk about people and things in general

Children like playing in ground. (All children)

Let's dance on Bollywood song. (Bollywood in general)

Before names of particular people

Narendra Modi is making the Indians proud.

The name of Mahatma Gandhi is unique.

With some proper nouns

countries	India, china, Australia
Cities or states	Lucknow, UP
Mountains	Everest
Companies	Mind tree, Google, Apple
Continents	Asia, Africa

Determiners 1:47:00

Determiners always introduce noun.

They are placed before a noun or an adjective.

Look at those lions in the zoo.

Bring me some milk.

Types of determiners

Articles	A, an, the
Demonstratives	This, that, these, those
Possessives	My, your, his, her, its, our, their etc.
Quantifiers	A few, some, any, each, several, many etc.

Demonstratives

Points out to a **particular** noun

I want to buy this T-shirt. (noun)

Let me see those designs.

Types of demonstratives

Near demonstratives (something near)	This (singular) and these (plural)	

Far demonstratives (Far or in the past /happened long time before)	That and those	Do you remember that movie/ those movies?

Use of demonstratives

General use	Take out new plates. These ones are old, those are new.
As adjective	This book is awesome.
As pronoun	Here is your car. Drive this carefully. (car=noun, drive=verb, this = pronoun, we also use it as demonstrative, carefully= adjective)

Quantifiers

(90% of the time when you talk, you are using these words)

Points out to quantity or amount of noun. (quantity= countable, amount= uncountable)

Ex: Give me some apples. (some= countable commodities)

Let me call everyone inside.

Types of quantifiers

Some	A (few)	Any
Most	Several	Lots of
Many	Thousands of	All
More	Much	Enough
No	A (little)	A lot of
Less	A good deal of	Plenty of
Each	Neither	A load of
Every	Fewer	Tons of
Both	A couple of	Either

Some and Any

Used with plural and uncountable noun being unsure of amount or number.

Ex: Give me some apple.

Give me any amount of money. (Money uncountable noun)

Do you have any butter left? (Butter uncountable noun)

Some V/S Any

Some	Any
In positive sentences Ex: I have some chocolates.	In negative sentences. Ex : We didn't get any book.
In questions where answer is expected to be positive Ex : Do you want some water? Yes, I want	In other questions (negative/neutral) Ex: In there any sandwich left in fridge?

In offers and request Ex: Can I buy you some coffee?	In 'if' clause Ex: If you love any person, tell me.

Each and Every

Used with singular nouns to mean all in a group.

Ex: Each girl should come to the class.

Every cloth in this shop is branded.

Remember 2:02:38

Verb used after 'each and every' is always singular.

Ex : Every shop needs renovation.

Every v/s Each

Every	Each
To talk about the group as a whole Ex: Nearly every student is different.	To talk about individual member of the group Ex: We welcomed each guest with Namaste.
When followed by a number Ex: I have to visit my home town in every 6 weeks.	With each + of + noun/pronoun Ex: Each of the visitor paid their homage.

Many

To talk about plural and countable nouns

EX: Many visitors have come to visit us since yesterday.

Please check how many mangoes do we have in kitchen.

Much

To talk about uncountable nouns.

Ex: I have too much to eat this evening.

More

To show greater quantity and amount of nouns

Ex: I have more rice in my kitchen.

You have to add more fruits in your diet. (fruits countable)

Little

Used with singular uncountable noun

Ex: I have little rice left. (small amount of something)

A Little 2:11:41

More than 'Little'

We have a little sugar left. (we have some amount left, more than Little)